

## 1922 Greetings!

Appreciative of the business the people of Jackson County have given us during the past year, we desire to extend to each and every customer of this bank our sincere gratitude and best wishes for the year

**1922**

And trust that it will be one of the most prosperous years in your life.

Again thanking one and all, we are  
Sincerely,

Bank of Gainesboro

New Year 1922

## To Our Customers and Friends!

We wish you all the blessings of good health, prosperity and success for the coming year, and thank you for the many favors you have shown us during the year just closed, and ask a continuance of your much appreciated patronage.

As ever your friends,

**DRAPER & DRAPER CO.**  
Jackson County's Largest Store  
Gainesboro.

## To My Customers!

I desire to express my appreciation of the big volume of business you have given me during the past four months, and assure you of my earnest endeavor to merit a continuance of your confidence.

Since going into the grocery business my sales have been much better than I expected and I deeply appreciate the patronage you have given me. My motto is to serve all to the best of my ability and to always carry in stock the freshest and best of groceries.

Wishing you the compliments of the season I beg to remain your groceryman.

**H. M. Haile,**  
Haile's Grocery, Gainesboro.

## Happy New Year!

To our friends and customers who have so generously cooperated in making our business a success during the past year, we desire to extend our sincere and heartfelt thanks. With best wishes for their happiness and prosperity during the year

**1922**

We ask a continuance of your highly appreciated patronage.

**Dennis & Tinsley,**  
Gainesboro.

## INSURANCE

Fire, Lightning, Wind-storm.

Strong Companies

Farm Property A Specialty

Lee McCartney, Gainesboro, Tenn.

## Dr. Hugh Smith Takes Own Life In Nashville.

The body of Dr. Hugh Smith well known local physician was found Monday morning in a room which he was occupying in the Savoy hotel with a bullet through the heart. The wound which caused the physician's death evidently was self-inflicted and the cause of Dr. Smith's rash act is attributed to his brooding over the death of his little 5-year-old daughter to whom he was deeply attached and to whose grave in Mt. Olivet he was a constant visitor.

Dr. Smith's body was discovered in a pool of blood on the bed of the room he was occupying by his close friend, E. S. Scarborough, who occupied the adjoining room and from whom the physician had borrowed the pistol. Mr. Scarborough summoned Dr. R. O. Tucker, whose office is in the Worthington building next door, where dead physician also maintained offices, but Dr. Tucker declared that death evidently had been instantaneous.

After an official investigation Coroner J. R. Allen reported that Dr. Smith's wounds were self-inflicted. According to Josie Smith, hotel maid, Dr. Smith had been seen brooding over the picture of his child and lamenting her untimely death.

Dr. Smith was a native of Jackson county and practiced his profession at Granville about ten years before coming to Nashville about four years ago. He was a graduate from the University of Nashville medical department of the class of 1907. Since coming to Nashville Dr. Smith had resided on Charlton avenue in the Hillsboro section, and had become prominently and popularly identified with that community, in which his skill as a practitioner and his qualities of friendliness, refinement and neighborly courtesy became generally recognized.

Dr. Smith came of a widely known and prominent family of the up-river section. He is a cousin of Thayer Smith of Willson county and has a number of relatives in this city. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Marie Gold of Carthage, and a daughter Vallie 16. His little daughter Vernon Gold, died about two years ago. He is survived also by a brother, Judge Mike Smith, of Fort Worth, Texas. Dr. Smith was about 44 years of age.—Nashville Banner.

### NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

J. R. Hammons,  
vs  
Charlie Hammons, et al, and Charlie Hammons et al,  
vs

J. R. Hammons et al.  
In Chancery at Gainesboro, Tennessee.

Cross bill.  
It appearing from the affidavit of D. B. Johnson, Solr., for Complt., that defendants Mary Greenwood Dodd, Jerry Greenwood, Willie Greenwood and Pearl O'Conner are non residents of the State of Tennessee; and it appearing from the cross bill filed in this case which is sworn to, that defendants Mary Greenwood, Willie Greenwood, Jerry Greenwood, Arthur Greenwood, and Mrs. Pearl O'Conner, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and that said defendants cannot be served with the ordinary process of law:

It is ordered that said defendants enter their appearance herein, before the Clerk & Master, at his office in the court house in Gainesboro, Tenn., on or before the 1st Monday in February 1922, next and plead, answer, or demur to the original bill and the cross bill in this cause, or same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Jackson County Sentinel, a newspaper published in Gainesboro, Tennessee.

This December, 23, 1921.

W. F. Sadler, C. & M.

### Methodist Church.

Subject for Sunday night January 8th, is "That Jew."  
The public is cordially invited to attend. Tell your friends and come out.

K. A. Early, Pastor.

## BIG CHANGE IN LOCAL BUSINESS CONCERN.

### Two Firms Instead of One.

Quarles & McCawley Co., who have been operating a department store here for a number of years, have sold out their Dry Goods department to B. L. Quarles, Clay Reeves, B. L. Quarles, Jr., and John Reeves, who will continue that business under the firm name of Quarles & Reeves Co. The Hardware and Grocery department has been sold to L. C. Quarles, who will continue that business under the firm name of L. C. Quarles Co.

B. L. Quarles, L. C. Quarles and B. L. Quarles, Jr., have been identified with the business for several years. B. L. Quarles and L. C. Quarles, being charter members of the old firm.

Clay Reeves, and son John Reeves, are well known business men who travel out of Nashville for Neely, Harwell Co. They are formerly of this place, Mr. Reeves having moved to Nashville three years ago.

### Dies in Oklahoma.

The remains of Josh Jackson, who died in Drumright, Okla., Sunday, January 1st, following a brief illness, arrived here Friday and conveyed to the home of his parents on Rt. 4, a few miles west of this place. Interment will be in the Jackson cemetery, near Meagville, Saturday.

The deceased is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson and was 19 years old. He had been employed in the oilfields at Drumright for the past two years. Besides his parents he leaves a wife and one child 12 months old, and numerous relatives and friends.

### Bank Elects Officers.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Gainesboro, J. A. Williams was elected President, B. L. Quarles, Vice President; Chas Brown, Cashier; Frank Gailbreath, Assistant Cashier. D. B. Johnson, W. A. Overton, A. H. Johnson, J. L. McCawley, H. L. McDearman, Chas Brown and B. L. Quarles were elected directors.

They declared their usual 5 per cent semi-annual dividend.

### A TRIBUTE TO GRANDMOTHER.

She stands at the homestead gateway,

Tall, slender, and thin,  
Her rank in this world is a mother,

Of six girls, but no men.  
She's fought her part of the battle,

Her victory's almost won,  
Turning her eyes to the sunset,  
She watches the falling sun.

She stands there as a model,  
Of women that ought to be,  
She sees the eve approaching.  
She's almost crossed the sea.

In early years she launched her boat,  
For what she did not know,  
Although her path has been stormy,

She's made a brilliant show.  
Her faithful friends are many,  
Her enemies are but few,

Even nature has showed her kindness,  
By kissing her hair with dew.  
Oh! but her face is wrinkled,  
Her body looks old and worn,

For one child and her loving husband,  
From her heart-strings have been torn.

But, in the "eve of all evenings,"  
God's promise shall rule the past,  
When her footsteps are silent,  
And her eyelids forever closed fast.

We'll miss the love of this mother,  
The presence of her tender form,  
When silent in her tomb she's sleeping,

Forever safe from harm.  
The above was composed by Nelle Robbins of Nashville, formerly of Gainesboro.

## PROGRESS SLOW DURING THE YEAR

Heavy Taxes, Chaotic Financial Conditions and Minor Wars Hamper Recovery in 1921.

### HOPE COMES NEAR ITS END

Washington Conference on Armament Limitation the Most Important Event—What President Harding's Administration and the Congress Have Accomplished.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Back to Normalcy was the slogan of 1921, not only in America but in all the civilized nations of the world. But minor wars, internal economic disturbances, chaotic financial conditions in Europe, widespread unemployment, famine in Russia and other hindrances made progress in the right direction slow, excepting, perhaps, in the United States.

When the year opened the peoples were groaning under the burden of taxation and depression resulting from the World war. As it drew to a close they were still groaning but had hopefully turned their eyes toward Washington, where the representatives of great powers were negotiating international agreements that would eliminate some of the causes of war, especially in the Far East, and limit the means of making war. In the success of this conference and of others that might grow out of it lay for the time being the hope of humanity.

Efforts to enforce the terms of the treaty of Versailles resulted in conflicts among some of the new nations created by that pact, and several of the older nations were involved in warfare. Germany, working fast to recover her old position in the world of commerce, was hampered by the disastrous decline in the value of the mark, and her leaders protested continually that she could not possibly pay the war indemnity. Peace negotiations between the British government and Sinn Fein were brought to a successful conclusion by which the Irish Free State was constituted.

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The League of Nations, though functioning without the co-operation of the United States, accomplished much during the year, chiefly through its council, which met in Paris on February 21 and immediately referred proposed amendments to the covenant to a committee. President Wilson, who during January had withdrawn the American representatives from the council of ambassadors and the reparations commission, on February 23 sent to the league council a strong protest against the inclusion of the island of Yap in territories subjected to the mandate of Japan, and also formally demanded for America a voice in the disposal of the former German colonies. The council in reply said it was not concerned with the allocation of Yap to Japan and invited the United States to take part in discussions concerning the Turkish and African mandates. A month after the Republican administration took office Secretary of State Hughes reiterated Mr. Wilson's stand concerning Yap and mandates in general, and later France and Italy endorsed America's position in the controversy over the island, though Japan formally refused to give up her mandate. Thereafter that dispute was the subject of long drawn-out negotiations between the United States and Japan which led to a treaty by which the United States was assured equal rights in Yap and other islands mandated to Japan.

The council of ambassadors in January gave Germany more time to disarm, appointed a commission to pass on Austria's economic status, decided that Latvia and Estonia should be recognized as sovereign states, and then fixed the German reparations at 228,000,000,000 gold marks, payable in annual installments, and 12 per cent tax on exports during the period of payment. This reparations decision created consternation in Germany and Berlin at once began efforts to persuade the United States to intervene in her behalf. The Wilson administration made no response, but on April 2 Secretary Hughes informed Germany the United States would not countenance her escaping full responsibility for the war or getting out of paying to the limit of her ability. A few days earlier, Berlin having failed to make the first payments, French troops occupied Duesseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort. The British objected strongly to this independent action and France withdrew. It would be tedious to detail the negotiations over the reparations bill. Suffice it to say that Germany, with Doctor Wirth as chancellor, was compelled to accept the figures of 135,000,000,000 gold marks finally decided on by the supreme council, made the payments due during the year but, on December 14, announced that the in major part of the sums due in the early part of 1922 could not be raised. And since many economists agreed that to drive her into absolute bankruptcy would be disastrous to the rest of the world, toward the close of the year there was increasing talk of arranging a moratorium of two to three years for her. France was the chief objector to such delay, as she relied on the money due her from Germany, but

she showed signs of yielding to the general view. Division of Upper Silesia between Germany and Poland caused a lot of trouble. A plebiscite was held there in March, but both sides asserted it was unfair and early in May the region was invaded by Polish irregulars. Thinly veiled support was given them by the Warsaw government and also by the French and there succeeded a long series of fights between them and German volunteer forces. The entente cordiale of the allies was near to rupture, but in June British troops entered the territory and began clearing out the Poles. The dispute was referred to the league council which in October announced the boundary lines. Neither Germany nor Poland was satisfied but both accepted the decision.

All through the year the Greeks fought the Turkish nationalists in Anatolia, with varying fortune, while the allied powers held aloof, though offering mediation which Greece refused. In November France made a treaty with the Kemalists government which aroused protests from Great Britain and led to diplomatic negotiations.

The United States formally made peace with the central powers, the treaty with Austria being signed August 24, that with Germany August 25, and the pact with Hungary August 29. In these treaties America reserved all that was given her by the treaty of Versailles which the senate had refused to ratify.

President Harding on July 10 issued informal invitations to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to send representatives to Washington for a conference on limitation of armament and Far East questions. Acceptance from all was already assured by a process of "feeling out," and on August 11 the formal invitations went out, China, Belgium, Holland and Portugal being asked to participate in discussions involving the Far East. The foremost statesmen of these nine powers were named as delegates and on November 12 the momentous conference opened with imposing ceremony. Almost immediately Secretary Hughes put forward America's plan for reduction and limitation of naval armament, including a naval holiday for ten years, the scrapping of all shipbuilding programs, destruction of vessels to a certain point and the maintenance of the navies of America, Great Britain and Japan on a 5-5-8 basis. The plan was formally accepted by the delegates of those nations on December 15, and to the agreement were added clauses for the preservation of the status quo of naval bases and fortification in the western Pacific.

Of almost equal importance was the four-power pact accepted by the conference on December 15. This was cast in the form of a treaty by which the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan agreed to maintain peace in the Pacific, the Anglo-Japanese treaty being abrogated.

China offered some very difficult problems to the conference and all the demands of her delegates were not satisfied. The conference, however, did enter into an agreement to remove many of the foreign restrictions on China and to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of the oriental republic and preserve the open door for trade and industry of all nations. Direct negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese delegates resulted in Japan's agreeing to restore Shantung province to China upon receiving payment for the railway.

It was evident from the first that the conference could not do much in the matter of limitation of land armaments so long as the situation in central Europe remained so unsettled. Premier Briand was present to give voice to France's needs of protection and fears of aggression by Germany and possibly by Russia. His eloquent speech so far convinced the conference that the other powers gave assurance that France would never be left in the "moral isolation" which she feared.

President Harding has clung to his idea that an association of nations can be formed which would do what the League of Nations cannot do, and on November 25 he put forward the suggestion of a continuing series of conferences like that in Washington, which presumably might result in the formation of the association. The idea was received with favor everywhere, except that the French demurred at the proposed inclusion of Germany.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

During the first six months of the year the guerrilla warfare between the British forces in Ireland and the Irish "republicans" continued unabated. Murders by the Sinn Feiners and reprisals by the British were of almost daily occurrence. The Irish were especially exasperated by the execution of a number of prisoners convicted of complicity in the killing of soldiers. The appointment of Lord Talbot, leading British Roman Catholic, as lord lieutenant of Ireland, failed of its effect. On May 25 the Sinn Feiners burned the Dublin custom house, and on June 30 they re-elected Eamonn de Valera president of the "Irish republic." Meanwhile the new government of northern Ireland was organized, with Sir James Craig as premier, and on June 22 King George went across to open the Ulster parliament. De Valera on July 9 accepted the invitation of Premier Lloyd George to a conference in London, and truce was announced. Then began the series of negotiations that lasted through the remainder of the year. Offers and counter-offers were made, and finally Britain proffered Ireland full status as a dominion within the empire, to be known as the